

section, to hang whom he pleased: for if he could feel justified in hanging in the case referred to in that section, every man must admit that no case could occur in which he would not find the same justification.

Now, take any one of these offences committed by Jackson, and weigh it impartially against the whole list of objections to Adams: I ask you to say candidly if it would not overbalance them all. Speak out honestly and frankly, I conjure you: in the name of that liberty of which each man is in part the preserver. Look at his threat to cut off the ears of a Senator—even those of our lamented Effes! See him in the anti-chamber of the Senate, surrounded by his body guard of aids and dependants, belching forth his imprecations, and just ready to enter the door when the patriotic Decatur interposes, and declares, if he pass, it must be over his dead body. By this interposition alone was the Senate chamber preserved from the threatened pollution. When you have sufficiently contemplated this scene, let me ask you, can this man be fit for the Presidency of a free people?

If you doubt the truth of the story, besides several persons now living who were eye witnesses of the dreadful spectacle, there are hundreds to whom Decatur communicated it, to whom I could refer you—and among others, one Senator at least, who was wont, before he put on the livery of Jackson, in delineating the character of his lamented and gallant friend, to dwell with particular delight on this instance of his firmness and stern Roman patriotism. If you shall still, after this, regard Jackson as the only man in the Union whom you will have to rule over you, be it so! But I fear that like the foolish frogs who insisted on having the stork as their king, you may soon have reason to repent, and to regret the peaceful administration you have so unwisely abandoned. I can scarcely think that a majority of you can wish that this act had been perpetrated, and Congress expelled from their sittings—unless, indeed, you belong to the school of a modern orator, who sees nothing objectionable in Caesar's usurpations on the liberties of his country, and whose morality converts this monster into a patriot, and Brutus into an assassin.

A FARMER.

On the subject of the present lamentable state of Spain, the London New Times of 4th October, observes:—

"The French papers of the 2d instant, which reached us last night, have at length brought us some intelligence respecting the movements and intentions of the King of Spain. It appears that he is more disposed to trust to his usual weapon—artifice—than to the superiority of his means or the power of his arms, to suppress the insurrection in Catalonia. His first attempt is certainly worthy of his inventive genius, but he has employed delusion too often to be able to practice it again with success. Confidence once forfeited can never be retained, and unless the leaders of the insurgents have lost all remembrance of the past and all care for personal safety, his present plan, however specious and liberal, in appearance, must have failed entirely. It will be seen by our extracts, first, that the Royalists under General Monet had been completely defeated within a league of Tarragona, and forced to shut themselves up in that city, where they were surrounded, if not actually besieged—secondly, that Ferdinand, eager as he may well have been to revenge this disaster, did not, however, even utter a complaint or a threat, or even put forth a show of strength, but graciously invited the Central Junta of Government, established by the Insurgents at Manresa, to repair to Tarragona, to hold a personal conference with him, assuring them that he would come with only his suite and a weak escort, and that he would send off all the military and civil authorities of the place to Barcelona during the time that the conference and discussions would last. It was doubted, says the Constitutionnel, whether the Junta of the Insurgents would obey this mandate; and well might they hesitate, though scarcely any one else would have had a doubt on the subject. Who that knows Ferdinand's history, would not have felt convinced, that if those Chiefs, whom he found too powerful to crush at once, were to place themselves defenceless in his hands, instead of admitting them to the promised conference, he would either throw them in dungeons, send them for life to the galleys, or order their heads to be immediately sent off as self-convinced traitors, with whom no words, however sacred, ought to be kept? Those chiefs are probably too clear-sighted not to have perceived their own danger, and not to have preferred to counteracting all the forces which Ferdinand can bring into the field, to exposing themselves to the still more perilous snares spread by his treachery. Indeed, it seems doubtful whether war may not place them on a more equal footing with their monarch: for, if it be true, as is stated, that

six thousand of them have cut two whole regiments of Royal troops to pieces; that an extensive conspiracy has been discovered at Saragossa, embracing the most distinguished families of that heroic city; and that all Galicia is also on the eve of insurrection; if, above all, the Royal soldiers continue to desert in whole battalions; and the numbers arming to meet those who remain faithful are so great as to be called a *levee-en-masse*—it is clear that the chances of triumph in fair contest are on the side of the rebels; and that it is safer for them to trust to the sword than to accept Ferdinand's hollow clemency.

Decrease of Crime in Glasgow.—The comparatively small number of criminal cases which stand for trial at the present assizes, cannot but have caught the attention of every one at all acquainted with the local history of this city. Formerly, about eighty cases, or upwards, was deemed no extraordinary list, and a week's seditious by no means a lengthened sitting of the court; at present, we understand, the list amounts only to 49, and it is expected that four days will be sufficient to close the whole proceedings. The shutting up of the low public-houses and spirit-cellars of every description has, in our opinion, tended more to the decrease of crime in Glasgow, than any other of the many excellent laws introduced into our police code. Our streets on Sunday had previously become a nuisance; now they exhibit something of the quiet and decorum becoming so hallowed a day; and we think it not assuming too much, to ascribe to the same cause the more than usual lightness of the calendar at our present assizes.

[Glasgow Free Press.]

The relatives of the late Bishop Kemp have instituted suit against the proprietors of the line of stages between Newcastle and Frenchtown—the upsetting of one of their stages being the cause of the Bishop's death.

An elegant bridge has lately been constructed over the falls of the Passaic, (N. J.) affording an admirable prospect of the cataract and surrounding scenery. On the completion of the hazardous undertaking, the proprietor named it the "Clinton Bridge," in honor of Governor Clinton.

It is stated in the Carlisle Gazette, that forty new students have entered Dickinson College the present session, and that more are expected.

GREAT FIRE AT MOBILE.

Extract of a letter, dated Mobile, 21st Oct.

"This morning, about five o'clock, a fire broke out in this city, in Austin's Hotel, (on Royal street) in one apartment of which the Post-Office was kept. All the important parts of the papers and furniture of the office have been saved. Mr. Hyde, the Deputy Post-master, has, during the prevalence of the yellow fever, slept in the country. Fortunately, he was in town early enough to save the papers, &c. Two-thirds of the business part of the city are destroyed, and most of the wharves. The progress of the fire at this time, 12, M. is in a measure suppressed: the city, however, is enveloped in smoke. Between two and three hundred houses have been burnt—damage estimated at upwards of one million of dollars!"

[Balt. Chron.]

The Board of Commissioners for settling the claims of citizens of the United States, under the first article of the Treaty of Ghent, is now in session at Washington. The Board consists of Langdon Cheves, of Pennsylvania; H. Sewall, of North Carolina, and James Pleasants, of Virginia. Aaron Ogden, of New-Jersey, is Sec'y to the Board.

The Coal Company at Mount Carbon has received and executed an order for shipping 200 tons of coal to Havana. We learn from the Boston Courier, that Lehigh coal is getting into common use in Boston.

A young man named Morrow, has been tried in Philadelphia, for counterfeiting Half Dollars, and passing them. The Jury agreeing that no person of ordinary prudence could be deceived by the spurious half dollars, acquitted him.

Commerce of Boston.—The amount of duties secured at the Boston Custom-House, for the month of September, exceeds \$612,000.

The Presbytery of New-York has unanimously decided, to erase the section of the Confession of Faith, forbidding an avowed married man to marry his deceased wife's sister. The presbytery of New-Bruns-wick has made the same decision, 12 to 5. The presbyteries of Ohio, Red-stone, Winchester and Philadelphia, have voted to retain the section.

A State of Washington has been placed in the State-house at Boston—costume, that of a Roman Senator.

The jail in the town of Dover, Delaware, was set on fire, and burnt down, by a prisoner confined for horse-stealing, on the night of Sunday the 21st of October. The prisoners, 19 in number, were with difficulty rescued from the flames. The horse-thief made his escape in the confusion, but was taken next morning, tried at the Court then in session, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung on the 21st inst.—*Repos.*

The Pittsburg papers give gratifying accounts of the rapid improvements and growing importance of that place. The Phoenix cotton manufactory consumes 450 bales of cotton annually, and employs 200 hands, principally girls and boys. The proprietors of the above manufactory, contemplate establishing another, which will consume 750 bales of cotton. At the glass factory of Page and Blackwell, glass is now cut by a steam-power equal to that of 10 horses. White Lead, to the amount of 150 kegs, at one manufactory, is manufactured every month. A nail factory of Mr. Pachard, employing six hands, makes weekly about 5 tons of Juniata nails. The Juniata Iron works, the most extensive in the western country, constantly employs fifty-five hands, and daily rolls out three tons of bar iron, and manufactures twenty-six thousand weight of nails. The Foundry of Mr. Sewall produces about \$15,000 worth of castings annually. This is but a partial enumeration of the manufactories in full operation in this Sheffield of the new world. What an immense business then is done there; no one, unless he has witnessed it, can imagine the business and bustle which every where meets the traveller.

The amount of Schuylkill coal, shipped to Philadelphia, during the past year, is 32,624 tons; of Lehigh coal, 31,733 tons—total, 64,357.

The navigation of the Northern and Erie Canals has been closed by the late cold weather to the north. At Albany, on Saturday night week, the ice was an inch and a half thick, in the basin.

John Norris, Esq. cashier of the Centre Bank of Pennsylvania, at Bellefonte, gives notice, that "the notes of that Bank in circulation, will be received and paid at the banking-house, at par."

A fire took place in the City of New York, on the 9th instant—four houses were destroyed, and a considerable amount of merchandise was burnt and damaged—loss estimated at \$50,000.

NASHVILLE, (Tenn.) October 27.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the resolutions, and accompanying argument, of Mr. Brown, of the Senate, concerning an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, were concurred in unanimously—whereupon Mr. Rogers submitted the following:

Resolved, That the representatives in the Congress of the United States from the State of Tennessee, be, and they hereby are, requested to prefer charges against John Quincy Adams, now President of the United States, setting forth the charges and arguments contained in the foregoing preamble, and use their endeavors to have John Quincy Adams, President as aforesaid, impeached and dismissed from the Presidency of the United States.

READING, November 10.

The unfortunate Zimmerman, who was tried and convicted in the court of Schuylkill county, of "Murder in the first degree," and who the governor respited from time to time upon the ground of insanity, is no more. The particulars of his death, as related to us by a gentleman who had been at Otwigsburg, are these: The jailor ordered one of the prisoners, who was confined for a minor crime, to sweep the rooms. Upon entering Zimmerman's he was fiercely ordered out. The man persisted in doing his work, upon which Zimmerman stripped himself and prepared to make an assault. Upon which the man struck him with the end of his brush, in the temple, which brought him to the floor, and two hours afterwards he was a corpse.

Journal.

Two or three papers are advocating the removal from office of James Clark, the present Treasurer of this state, and the appointment, in his stead, of our late Governor, William Findlay. The reason for desiring a change is, because Mr. Clark is friendly to the national administration, and Mr. Findlay opposed to it.

Repos.

The Elections in New York have gone wrong. With a long face we were mentioning the news to a friend. "Rubbish," said he, "Not so bad," said he. "I should have trembled if we had elected this year, for as the political state of the people annually, it would be out of the question next fall. As it is, our case, of course, will be in the

ascendant at the next election. Never fear—all will be well."

Village Record.

Union of the Atlantic and the Black Sea.—The project of uniting the Rhine and the Danube, which was conceived and even commenced by Charlemagne, and submitted by General Dessoles to the attention of Bonaparte, when First Consul, is now reviving on the Continent. By the assistance of Canals, a water communication would be opened, by the accomplishment of this project, between the countries of France, Germany, Holland, &c. and Persia, by means of canals between the Black Sea and the Caspian. The canal is proposed to be begun at Kelheim, on the Danube, near Ratisbon, where the Alt-munl falls into the river, at right angles, and will form the bed of the canal.

Literary Gaz.

Liverwort.—We have been informed that a gentleman in this neighborhood, who is laboring under a pulmonary attack, has been using the *Liverwort* for some short time, and that it has been attended with considerable good effect.

Warrenton (N. C.) paper.

The President of the United States. "What manner of man" should the President of the United States be?

Every intelligent man knows what the duties are of the President, and every one knows that it requires high qualifications to discharge them.

These qualifications are both moral and intellectual.

In the first place, then, the President of the United States should be a man of moral habits and unimpeachable character. He should be capable of cool examination and reflection, and have control over his temper—a man who has respect for the Constitution and laws of his country, and who never would let his own judgment and volition, in acting in a subordinate capacity, determine the moment when it was fit the one should be dispensed with, and the other violated, and trampled upon.

He should be a man whose moral example, both in public and private life, would not be dangerous to follow; one of sound discriminating mind; of extensive and various learning; of great political experience; thoroughly and practically acquainted with the science and practice of our Government, with the international law and all our relations, both foreign and domestic, internal and external; of plain manners; of temperate and business-habits; easy of access; willing to know the right, and disposed to do it.

Lanc. Rep.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, (O.) Nov. 3.

Distressing.—John Gray, of Colerain township, in this county, lost his life last week, by a stroke from the glancing of an axe. We learn that several persons, being engaged in preparing lumber for the erection of a school-house, one person was scoring, and the deceased hewing at the same log, at the distance of 24 feet apart. He had chopped a carp to the proper depth, and was in the act of drawing a heavy stroke to split off the juggle, when the axe struck the side of the carp, and flew from him with such force as to reach Gray, and cut his head into the brain.

Good example to Electors.—The following resolution was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the friends of General Jackson, held in Northumberland County, Kentucky.

Resolved, That we will, through the contest for the Presidential Chair, disapprove of any vulgar, harsh, and unbecoming epithets, or language used, either in relation to our own candidate or the Administration party—believing that such things tend to inflame the public mind unnecessarily—and have injurious effects upon the morals of our country. All all were such.

The African Colony.—The trade to the American Colonies in Africa is rapidly increasing. Two vessels, we believe, are about to sail from the ports of Maryland and Virginia, with cargoes and emigrants, there are regular traders from some of the Eastern ports to Liberia.

Int.

The Editor of the Warrenton Reporter, states in his last paper, that he has stricken from his subscription list some dozen or fifteen persons, who from their remissness, seem to be insensible, that "punctuality is the soul of business." Really, the conduct of some who call themselves honorable men, is shameful in regard to debts of this description.

We have known instances, not of very rare occurrence either, where a man after regularly receiving a paper for years, pleaded that he had not intended to take it for one year and would not pay for a longer period, and we have known others plead the state of insolvency in bar of a just claim. There is no excuse more hard earned, than the subscription to News, papers, and it is disgraceful for any one who

has the ability, to hesitate to discharge his account when demanded.

Raleigh Star.

A Monster of the Deep.—Frederick Chase, Esq. who attends the light on Gull Island, gave us, a day or two since, the following brief but very extraordinary description of a sea monster, which he saw a few days before, near the island on which he resides. He and another person, Mr. Edward Conklin, were in a small boat, in the Sound, a short distance from land, when they suddenly discovered, within a few yards of the boat, a monster of very uncommon size and appearance. Its head was raised at least five feet above the water, was as large, and much resembled in shape, the one-half of a hog-head when cut directly in two longitudinally, the protuberant part being upwards. Its body, he judged, was fifteen or sixteen feet in width across the back; and he could plainly see about thirty feet in length of the body, which was, however, farther below the surface of the water, as the distance increased from the head, so that he could not see the extreme part; but thinks it must have been of much greater length, as the body, so far as he could see it, appeared to be of about the same width. The color of its head was black, and its head brown. He could distinctly see the eyes of this monster, as its head was within a few feet of the boat, and remained above water two or three minutes. Its motion was neither slow nor very rapid, but appeared to stem a pretty strong current which was setting at that time.

Mr. Chase is a man of veracity, and his testimony may be relied on.

Egg Harbor Eagle.

The Common Council of the City of New-York, have directed a monument to be erected to the memory of John Paulding, one of the captors of Andre, during the revolutionary war. The ceremony of laying the foundation, will be performed at Peekskill to-morrow.

The meetings in Virginia, for the appointment of Delegates to attend the Convention of Friends of the Administration at Richmond, continue to multiply. The State is roused from its apathy, and the Combination party feel the coming storm of public disapprobation of their projects. The friends of Gen. Jackson, on the other hand, who thought that the contest was over, are making on their armor. Afraid to trust to their old machinery of legislative caucusing, they too are calling on a new set of Delegates in counties where the Members of the Legislature are known to be opposed to them.

Nat. Int.

Matrimony and Politics.—Here and there, interspersed with the dry and morose polemics of the day, we see a spark of wit, which tends, in a degree, to reconcile one to the monotonous repast. We saw an account the other day, of a candidate for the office of Sheriff, who assured his friends, if he was elected, the Presidential question should not influence him in the selection of jurors. The following is an equally successful hit at the prevailing mania:

"Married—On Sunday last, by Jacob Kuhns, Esq. Mr. William Patterson to Miss Margaret Kean, both of Westmoreland—all for Jackson!"

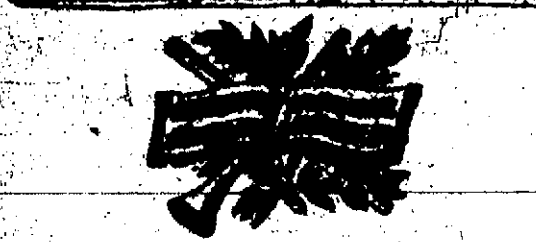
Penn. Gaz.

William Doane Freeman, a captain of a vessel, for maltreating in a most barbarous, inhuman and disgraceful manner, one of his seamen, David Whitehead, so as to cause his death, has been convicted at Boston of manslaughter, and sentenced to two and a half years imprisonment, and to pay a fine of one hundred dollar. The seaman, after being manacled and bruised in such a way as to deprive him, nearly, of the use of his limbs, was sent up aloft upon an anchor always difficult and dangerous, whence he fell into the sea, and was drowned.

Frederman.

The Kentucky Reporter cites the following incident of recent occurrence, as proof of the mutuality of the Penitentiary system in that state. The time service of an excellent blacksmith lately expired, the keeper was desirous of retaining him, on account of his mechanical skill, and offered him fifty or sixty dollars a month, which he refused. He had been but a short time absent, perhaps only a few days before he stole a horse, in which he has been tried and acquitted. So that he has retained his station without wages.

Covering for roofs.—A very absolute loss has been sustained in England, and a great deal of money is now being expended in the United States, in which parts of the roof of churches, brown paper are dipped and then laid on in the manner of slate. This is said to make a more covering, and is a great saving of space, if singles or slates are used. It is said to resist the weather for a longer period.



The Parrot.

"UTILE—DULCE."

CONJUGIAL LOVE.

True tender love one even tenor keeps,
To reason's flame, and burns when passion sleeps:
The charm conjugal, like a stream that glides
Through life's fair vale, with no unequal tides;
With many a plant along its genial side,
With many a flower that blows in beautiful pride,
With many a shade, where peace in rapturous rest,
Holds sweet alliance to her fearless breast:
Pure in its source, and temperate in its way,
Still flows the same, nor finds its urn decay:
O, bliss beyond what lonely life can know,
The soul-felt sympathy of joy, and woe!
That magic charm, which makes e'en sorrow dear,
And turns to pleasure the partaken tear.

LAMARCA.

Napoleon's Farewell to his Guard.—Napoleon having how resigned himself to his fate whether for good or evil, prepared on the 20th April to depart for his place of retreat. But first he had the painful task of bidding farewell to the body in the universe most attached to him, and to which he was probably most attached—his celebrated Imperial Guards. Such of them as could be collected were brought out before him in review. Some natural tears dropped from his eyes, and his features had the marks of strong emotion while reviewing, for the last time, as he must have then thought, likely, the companions of so many victories. He advanced to them on horseback, dismounted, and took his solemn leave. "All Europe (he said) had armed against him. France herself had deserted him, and chosen another dynasty. He might, (he said) have maintained with his soldiers a civil war for years, but it would have rendered France unhappy. Be faithful, continued he, (and the words were remarkable,) to the sovereign whom France has chosen. Do not lament my fate; I will always be happy while I know you are so. I could have died; nothing was easier; but I will always follow the road of honor. I will record with my pen the deeds we have done together; I cannot embrace you all, but I embrace your general." (He pressed the general to his bosom.) "Bring hither the eagle," he embraced the standard and concluded—"Beloved eagle, may the kisses I bestow on you long resound in the hearts of the brave! Adieu, my children; adieu, my brave companions, surround me once more: Adieu!" Drowned in grief, the veteran Soldiers heard the farewell of their dethroned leader; sighs and murmurs broke from their ranks, but no emotion burst out into threats or remonstrances. They appeared resigned to the loss of their general, and to yield like him, to necessity.

Scott's Napoleon.

Hindoo Widows.—The following horrible case is extracted from a parliamentary report which has just been published. The law courts of India, it appears are agreed as to the punishment to be inflicted on the parties concerned in this transaction.

A girl about fourteen years of age, whose husband [a Brahmin] died when absent from his family, and a fortnight after the event, her father being absent and unacquainted with what was passing, she proceeded to burn herself on the funeral pile, prepared by other near relations, and which was fired by her uncle. She soon leaped from the flame, and was seized, taken up by the hands and feet, and again thrown upon it much burnt. She again sprang from the pile, and running to a well hard by, laid herself down in the course, weeping bitterly.

A sheet was then offered, and she was desired by her uncle to place herself upon it! she refused, saying he would again carry her to the fire, and she would rather quit the family and live by beggary, or any thing, if they would have mercy upon her. At length, on her uncle swearing by the Ganges that if she would seat herself on the cloth he would carry her home, she did so, was bound up in it, carried to the pile now fiercely burning, and again thrown into the flames. The wretched victim once more made an effort to save herself, when, at the instigation of the rest, a Mussulman approached near enough to reach her with his sword, and cutting her through the head, she fell back, and was rescued from further sufferings by death.

Happiness Within.—If the soul be happily disposed, every thing becomes a subject of entertainment, and distress will almost want a name—every occurrence passes in review, like the figures of a procession, some may be awkward,

others ill dressed, but none but a fool is for this enraged with the master of the ceremonies. Goldsmith.

Good Humor.—They who can place themselves on that side of the world, in which every thing appears in a ridiculous, or pleasing light, will find something in every occurrence to excite their good humor. The whole world is to them a Theatre, on which comedies are only acted. All the bustle of heroism, all the rants of ambition, serve only to heighten the absurdity of the scene, and make the humor more poignant. They feel in short, as little anguish at their own distress, or the complaints of others, as the undertaker, though dressed in black, feels sorrow at a funeral. Id.

The ups and downs.—Every man who has seen the world, and has had his ups and downs in life, must have frequently experienced the truth of this doctrine, and must know that, "to have much or seem to have it, is the way to have more."—Ovid finely compares a man of broken fortune, to a falling column, the lower it sinks the greater weight it is obliged to sustain. Thus when a man has no occasion to borrow, he finds numbers willing to lend him. Should he ask his friend to lend him a hundred pounds it would be immediately granted, but should he humbly sue for a trifle, it is two to one, whether he would get two-pence.

Marriage.—He that would gather the roses of matrimony, should wed in the May of his life. If you wish only withered leaves and thorns, why put it off till September. "Procrastination is the thief of time."

Among the farmers of Norway, who very much resemble what English farmers once were, the family plate of butter seems to be the state dish of the house: in any one of which, if the smallest quantity be wanted, a mass is brought forth weighing six or eight pounds, and so highly ornamented, being turned out of moulds, with the shape of cathedrals set off with Gothic spires, and other devices, that a stranger is unwilling to destroy so novel though perishable an edifice.

The most singular spit in the world is that of the Count de Castel Maria, one of the most opulent Lords of Irevise. This spit turns 130 different roasts at once, & plays 24 tunes, & whatever it plays corresponds to a certain degree of cooking, which is perfectly understood by the cook. Thus a leg of mutton a l'Anglaise, will be excellent at the 12th air; a fowl a la Flamande, will be juicy at the 18th, and so on. It would be difficult perhaps to carry farther the love of music and gormandizing. Pirel de Londres.

Bridges of Suspension.—The following description is given in Humboldt's splendid work on South America, of an ancient bridge of suspension of a very perfect and economical kind. It is called the bridge of Penipe, and crosses the river Chambo. We translate the description as it is given by the illustrious traveller. "The cords are about three or four inches thick, and made of the fibres of the American agave. On each side of the river they are fastened to some rough wood-work, formed of the trunks of the schinus molle. As their weight causes them to bend towards the middle of the river, and it would be imprudent to draw the cords too tight, they are obliged, although the shore is not much elevated, to make steps at the two extremities of the bridge. That of Penipe is 120 feet long, and seven or eight feet wide, but there are bridges of much larger dimensions; the large cords are covered transversely with small pieces of bamboo. These constructions, which the South Americans made use of long before the arrival of the Europeans, bring to recollection the chain-bridge of Boutan, and that also in the interior of Africa." Mr. Turner, in his interesting journey to Tibet, has given us the plan of the one at Tchentcheu, which is 140 feet long, and which is passed on horseback. The bridge at Boutan rests on 5 chains, covered with pieces of bamboo.

From the Albany Masonic Record.

CATARACTS.
The late *fele* at the Falls of Niagara, has prompted us to turn over some volumes, which, among other natural curiosities, treat largely on these sublime wonders of the world. It may not be wholly uninteresting to our readers to offer them a sketch of our investigation: some of them, at least, will find them new, and none, we hope, wholly destitute of entertainment.

The highest in our knowledge are on two small streams, which take their rise in Mount Rosa, Italy: the rivers Orco and Evanson; and another at Staubach, in the canton of Berne, Switzerland. The Falls of the Orco, according to Pinkerton, are estimated at 2400 feet. Those of the Evanson, 1200; and those at Staubach are stated in the Edinburgh Gazetteer to be 1400. The highest cataract in America is probably that of Tequendama, on the river Funza, or Rio de Bogota, a small branch of the Magdalena, in Colombia. The river here in two successive falls pitches to the depth of 600 feet, into a deep and gloomy chasm. The cataracts above mentioned are only remarkable for their height, being all narrow, and the quantity of water comparatively small. The cataract of Montmorenci, nine miles below Quebec, and in full view of the St. Lawrence, has been too well described by Professor Silliman to allow of a description here: its height is estimated at 220 feet. We lately gave an account of a cataract in Africa. That continent has doubtless its share of undiscovered wonders, which must yet be made known to the world. The cataracts of the Nile are described by Bruce with his usual pompous style. They principally engage the mind through the wildness and desolation of the surrounding scenery. They are not otherwise remarkable, as the river is narrow, and the largest fall does not exceed 40 feet.

Some small streams pitch over precipices so high that their waters are separated into fine rain, or spray, before they reach the bottom. Such is the fall of the river Ache in Bavaria. Here the stream is hurled down a succession of five precipices, in all 200 ft., with an amazing roar, and a current of air so strong as to drive back the visitor from the gulf. Another in Toekoa Creek, Georgia, passes through a channel twenty feet wide, over a precipice 187 feet high. In a wet time, in an entire sheet, but ordinarily, it becomes a shower of spray before it reaches the bottom.

But among all these displays of nature's grandeur there are but few which can bear a comparison with the falls of Niagara, for all that is sublime and beautiful. In height they are not remarkable, being found by a late and accurate measurement to be only 158 feet and 4 inches; but for the quantity of water they are probably without an equal in the world. One of immense size is said to be discovered by Professor Esmark, on the river Maamelvin in Norway. It is continued through three successive falls: two upon inclined planes, and the last over a perpendicular descent, in all 800 feet. The rapids of the Missouri are likewise said to be surpassed in grandeur by none except the Niagara. Descriptions of these are already before the public, which we do not feel disposed to recapitulate.

There is an inspiration in the contemplation of these stupendous scenes, which, if it does not make all who behold them poets, certainly makes them feel like poets, if they have a single avenue through which nature can reach their hearts. Who that has looked on any one of them, does not almost involuntarily cry out,

"Look back!
Lo! where it comes like an Eternity,
As if to sweep down all in its track,
Charming the eye with dread!"

And gazing on the clouds of mist, when throwing back the rays of the clear sun, divided into the most brilliant rainbows, who has not been romantic enough to exclaim with the vagrant Child, "Horribly beautiful! but on the verge, From side to side, beneath the glittering morn, An Iris sits, amidst the infernal surge, Like Hope upon a death-bed!"

The Sea Elephant.—In some remarks by M. Peron, on the habits of this animal, from an analysis on Freycinet's Voyage, it is stated that great dangers attend them at the bottom of the sea. Upon some occasions, the fishermen report they have seen them unexpectedly come from the bosom of the deep, apparently much frightened, and many of them covered with enormous wounds. They lose a great quantity of blood, and their terror & their wounds prove evidently that they have been chased by one or several most formidable enemies. What can these terrible adversaries be? The fishermen unanimously agree that no known animal could inflict wounds so large and so deep. They can only suppose that these monsters live far from the shore, and dwell in the depths of the sea, as they have never been able to discover the smallest trace of them. They add that they have no doubt it is to preserve their young from these enemies that the trumpet seal hinders them, with so much anxiety, from going far from the shore, or to dive deep, as we have often observed. Capt. Weddell, in his Southern Voyage, also gives a striking description of these animals, with which Freycinet's observations agree throughout. *Edinburgh Journal of Science.*

Shallow unimproved intellects are confident precursors to certain, and, contrary to the adage, science had no friend but ignorance. *Harris.*

At an Orphans' Court,
HELD at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the twenty-seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven—before John Reed, Esq., and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.—On motion,

The Court Grant a Rule
On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

ANDREW BOWER,

deceased, to wit: on Jacob, John, Elizabeth, intermarried with George Peniz, whose shares have been transferred to Jacob Sholl, Japhet, whose share has been transferred to Abraham Roads, Susanna, intermarried with Isaac Thomas, whose share has been transferred to Jacob Sholl, and Benjamin Bower, or the Guardians of such as are Minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the Fourth Monday of November next, to shew cause why that part of the Real Estate of the said deceased, which remains unaccepted at the valuation made thereof, should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
George Ziegler, Clerk.
Oct. 16.

At an Orphans' Court,
HELD at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the twenty-fifth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven—before Daniel Sheffer, and Wm. McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.—On motion,

The Court grant a Rule
On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

JACOB HARBAUGH,

deceased, to wit: on Jacob Harbaugh, John Harbaugh, George Harbaugh, Elias Harbaugh, Mary Schriener (formerly Harbaugh), Catharine Harbaugh, Margaret, intermarried with Henry Snyder, Henry Harbaugh, his children; and Elizabeth Kolb, Julian, intermarried with John Everard, Catharine Harbaugh, Margaret Harbaugh, Mary Ann Harbaugh, and Daniel Harbaugh, the children and heirs of Yost Harbaugh, one of the children of the said Jacob Harbaugh, deceased; and Daniel Hoover, Margaret Hoover, Rachel, intermarried with Peter Kellenberger, and Sophia Hoover, the children and heirs at law of Susanna, one of the children of the said Jacob Harbaugh, deceased; or the Guardians of such of them as are Minors, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the Fourth Monday of November next, to accept or refuse to accept the Real Estate of the said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
George Ziegler, Clk.
Oct. 16.

At an Orphans' Court,
HELD at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the twenty-fifth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.—On motion,

The Court grant a Rule
On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

HENRY SPANGLER,

deceased, to wit: on Henry, Abraham, Gabriel, John, Rudolph, Mary, intermarried with Abraham Stouffer, Elizabeth, Catharine, intermarried with George Boon, and Susanna Spangler, or the Guardians of such of them as are Minors, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the Fourth Monday of November next, to accept or refuse to accept the Real Estate of the said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
George Ziegler, Clerk.
Oct. 16.

At an Orphans' Court,
HELD at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the twenty-fifth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.—On motion,

The Court grant a Rule
On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

RICHARD KITCHEN,

late of Hamilton township, deceased, to wit: on Stephen Kitchen, Mary Kitchen, Margaret, intermarried with Isaac Patterson, Joseph Kitchen, John

Kitchen, Richard Kitchen, Peter Kitchen, Esther, intermarried with Isaac Bercaw, Henry Kitchen, Hannah Kitchen, Sarah Kitchen, Edward Kitchen, and Abraham Kitchen, or the Guardians of such of them as are Minors, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the Fourth Monday of November next, to accept or refuse to accept No. 1 of the Real Estate of the said Richard Kitchen, deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
George Ziegler, Clerk.
Oct. 16.

At an Orphans' Court,
HELD at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the twenty-seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven—before John Reed, Esq., and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned &c.—On motion,

The Court Grant a Rule
On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

HENRY NELL,

deceased, to wit: on Jacob Nell, Henry, Catharine Troup (widow), Mary, intermarried with Samuel Snyder, Christina, intermarried with Nicholas Bushey, Susanna, intermarried with John Ellicker, Lydia and Leah Nell, or the Guardians of such of them as are Minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the Fourth Monday of November next, to shew cause why that part of the Real Estate of the said deceased, which remains unaccepted at the valuation made thereof, should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
George Ziegler, Clerk.
Oct. 16.

At an Orphans' Court,
HELD at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the twenty-seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven—before John Reed, Esq., and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.—On motion,

The Court Grant a Rule
On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

JOHN PARR,

deceased, to wit: on Catharine, John; The children of George, deceased, to wit, Mary, Elijah, Melinda, Elias, Parry, James and William Parr; The children of Jacob, deceased, to wit, Betsy, John, Jacob and William Parr; Conrad; and the children of Henry, deceased, to wit, Henry and Savilla Parr; or the Guardians of such of them as are Minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the Fourth Monday of November next, to shew cause why the Real Estate of the said deceased, should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
George Ziegler, Clerk.
Oct. 16.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon. John Reed, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and Daniel Sheffer and Wm. McClean, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—having issued their precept, bearing date the 30th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 26th day of November next—

Notice is hereby Given

to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with the Rules, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things, which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of said County, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Philip Heagy, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Oct. 23.